

2003P07734 WO  
PCT/EP2004/050970  
February 25, 2005

- 1 -

Description

Method for monitoring a vibration gyro

5 The invention relates to a method for monitoring a vibration gyro, which represents a resonator and is part of at least one control loop which excites the vibration gyro by supplying an excitation signal at its natural frequency, in which case an output signal can be tapped off from the vibration gyro, from  
10 which the excitation signal is derived by filtering and amplification.

By way of example, EP 0 461 761 B1 has disclosed rotation rate sensors in which a vibration gyro is stimulated on two axes  
15 which are aligned radially with respect to a main axis, for which purpose a primary and a secondary control loop are provided, with corresponding transducers, on the vibration gyro. When rotation rate sensors such as these are used in vehicles in order to stabilize the vehicle motion, dangers can  
20 occur as a result of failure or a malfunction. In order to prevent this, functional monitoring of the rotation rate sensor is required. This takes account of the fact that the vibration gyro is arranged in an evacuated housing in order to achieve the least possible damping, and that air can enter the housing  
25 as a result of ageing or a defect, reducing or precluding the usefulness of the vibration gyro.

In the case of JP 09-218040 A, monitoring such as this is carried out by measuring the Q-factor of the resonator and by  
30 producing a fault message if the Q-factor is below a threshold value. In this case, the Q-factor is measured by switching off the excitation signal and by evaluating the amplitude of the decaying output signal in order to produce the fault message. The known method is essentially suitable for carrying out a  
35 test when the vehicle is stationary, for example

in each case after switching on the ignition or during the checking of the rotation rate sensor during the course of manufacture.

5 The method according to the invention is also suitable for a test during operation and comprises an additional phase shift of the excitation signal being inserted temporarily into the control loop, and any frequency change caused by this being evaluated. It depends on the individual situation whether a  
10 temporary phase shift in the excitation signal or a temporary frequency change will interfere with evaluation of the rotation rate signal for the respectively intended purpose.

One advantageous refinement of the second embodiment is  
15 particularly suitable for a digital implementation of the control loop, in that, after amplification and analog/digital conversion, the output signal is demodulated to an in-phase component and a quadrature component, in that the quadrature component modulates a carrier, after filtering, which carrier  
20 is supplied as an excitation signal to the vibration gyro, in that the in-phase component is supplied, after filtering, to a PLL circuit, which controls the frequency and the phase of the carrier, in that a signal which corresponds to the frequency change is supplied to the PLL circuit in order to shift the  
25 phase of the excitation signal, and causes a phase change in the carrier.

The invention can preferably be refined in such a way that the phase shift is approximately  $10^\circ$  with respect to the carrier.

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The invention allows numerous exemplary embodiments. One of these is illustrated schematically in the drawing with reference to a number of figures, and will be described in the following text. In the figures:

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Figure 1 shows a block diagram of a rotation rate sensor,

2003P07734 WO  
PCT/EP2004/050970  
February 25, 2005

- 2a -

Figure 2 shows timing diagrams of signals for the exemplary embodiment, and

Figure 3 shows a block diagram of a rotation rate sensor which is designed to carry out a method according to the exemplary embodiment.

5 The exemplary embodiment as well as parts of them are admittedly illustrated in the form of block diagrams. However, this does not mean that the arrangement according to the invention is restricted to an implementation with the aid of individual circuits corresponding to the blocks. The  
10 arrangement according to the invention can in fact be implemented in a particularly advantageous manner with the aid of large-scale-integrated circuits. In this case, microprocessors can be used which, when suitably programmed, carry out the processing steps illustrated in the block  
15 diagrams.

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of an arrangement having a vibration gyro 1 with two inputs 2, 3 for a primary excitation signal PD and a secondary excitation signal SD. Suitable  
20 transducers, for example electromagnetic transducers, are used for excitation purposes. The vibration gyro also has two outputs 4, 5 for a primary output signal PO and a secondary output signal SO. These signals reflect the respective vibration at spatially offset points on the gyro. Gyros such as  
25 these are known, for example, from EP 0 307 321 A1 and are based on the Coriolis force effect.

The vibration gyro 1 represents a high Q-factor filter, with the path between the input 2 and the output 4 being part of a  
30 primary control loop 6, and the path between the input 3 and the output 5 being part of a secondary control loop 7. The primary control loop 6 is used for excitation of oscillations at the resonant frequency of the vibration gyro of, for example, 14 kHz. The excitation in this case is applied on one  
35 axis of the vibration gyro, with the oscillation direction that is used for the secondary control loop being offset through 90°

2003P07734 WO  
PCT/EP2004/050970  
February 25, 2005

- 3a -

with respect to this. The signal SO is split in the secondary  
control loop 7 into two components, one of which is passed via

a filter 8 to an output 9, from which a signal which is proportional to the rotation rate can be tapped off.

5 A major proportion of the signal processing is carried out in digital form in both control loops 6, 7. The clock signals which are required for signal processing are produced in a crystal-controlled digital frequency synthesizer 10, whose clock frequency in the illustrated example is 14.5 MHz. The application of the method according to the invention is based  
10 primarily on the use of the primary control loop for which reason Figure 3 illustrates one exemplary embodiment of the primary control loop.

15 In the exemplary embodiment, a switching signal that is shown in Figure 2a introduces an additional phase shift between the times  $t_1$  and  $t_2$ . In order to maintain the resonance conditions, the control loop reacts by a change in the frequency  $f_{PO}$ , as is illustrated in Figure 2b. In this case, if the frequency change exceeds a threshold value  $S$ , the Q-factor of the vibration gyro  
20 is sufficiently high. If, in contrast, the frequency change is less, then there is high damping, so that a fault message is triggered.

The primary control loop which is illustrated in Figure 3 has  
25 an amplifier 11 for the output signal  $PO$ , to which an antialiasing filter 12 and an analog/digital converter 13 are connected. Splitting into an in-phase component and a quadrature component is carried out with the aid of multipliers 14, 15, to which carriers  $T_{i1}$  and  $T_{q1}$  are supplied. Both  
30 components then pass through a respective  $(\sin x/x)$  filter 16, 17 and a low-pass filter 18, 19. The filtered real part is supplied to a PID regulator 20, which controls the digital frequency synthesizer, as a result of which a phase control circuit is closed, which produces the correct phase angle for  
35 the carriers  $T_{i1}$  and  $T_{q1}$ . Furthermore, a carrier  $T_{q2}$  is

2003P07734 WO  
PCT/EP2004/050970  
February 25, 2005

- 4a -

produced and is modulated in a circuit 22 with the output signal from a further PID regulator 21, which receives the low-pass-filtered imaginary part. The output signal from the circuit 22 is

supplied to the input 2 of the vibration gyro 1 as the excitation signal PD.

5 A microcomputer 23 controls, in addition to other processes, the measures which are required to carry out the method according to the invention. For this purpose, the microcomputer 23 passes a signal corresponding to that shown in Figure 2a to the frequency synthesizer, which produces an additional phase shift. The reaction of the phase locked loop comprises the  
10 frequency synthesizer selecting a different division from the clock frequency in order to change the frequency of the carriers. This can be supplied as a measure of the frequency discrepancy to the microcomputer 23, which then carries out the evaluation process as explained in conjunction with Figure 2.



Patent claims

1. A method for monitoring a vibration gyro, which represents a resonator and is part of at least one control loop which  
5 excites the vibration gyro by supplying an excitation signal at its natural frequency, in which case an output signal can be tapped off from the vibration gyro, from which the excitation signal is derived by filtering and amplification, and in which the Q-factor of the resonator  
10 is measured, and in that a fault message is produced if the Q-factor is below a threshold value, characterized in that an additional phase shift of the excitation signal is inserted temporarily into the control loop, and in that any frequency change caused by this is evaluated.  
15
2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that, after amplification and analog/digital conversion, the output signal is demodulated to an in-phase component and a quadrature component, in that the quadrature component  
20 modulates a carrier, after filtering, which carrier is supplied as an excitation signal to the vibration gyro, in that the in-phase component is supplied, after filtering, to a PLL circuit, which controls the frequency and the phase of the carrier, in that a signal which corresponds  
25 to the frequency change is supplied to the PLL circuit in order to shift the phase of the excitation signal, and causes a phase change in the carrier.
3. The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that  
30 the phase shift is approximately  $10^\circ$  with respect to the carrier.